SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

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This QR code will link to more resources.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

SLELO PRISM

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7724

www.sleloinvasives.org

Get Involved

Help search for, and report invasives using a smartphone app or online with **iMapInvasives.org.**

Get Connected

Join our listserv and get notifications for upcoming trainings and workshops.

1. Email cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo: porcelain berry both leaf by Ansel Oommen, Bugwood.org g. Inside left column, top photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Inside left column, bottom photo: Megan Pistolese-SLELO PRISM. Middle column leaf photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Right column deeply lobed/dissected leaf photo, Tony Beane, SUNY Canton. Flowers photo: Right column, left photo-Corey Raimond, flicker.com, right column right flower photo and fruit photo- Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org .jpg. Identifying tip, pith photo Good Oak Ecological Services, Frank Hassler, https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/fact/pdfs/PorcelainBerryWinterID.pdf.

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St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About Porcelain Berry

(Ampelopsis brevipedunculata)

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"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Porcelain Berry?

Porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) is an invasive deciduous woody vine in the grape family. It is native to Japan and northern China. It was introduced to the United States in mid 1800's as an ornamental and has since invaded moist soils and forest edges in twelve northeastern states including New York.

With the ability to climb over 15 feet in a growing season, porcelain berry easily grows thick vines which smother native vegetation. If established in residential or commercial areas, it is difficult to remove from fences, porches and buildings and can incur costs for property owners. Below are two photos that demonstrate how dense porcelain berry populations can become.

You Can Stop The Spread:

Porcelain Berry is on the NYS Prohibited Regulated Invasive Plants List; you can stop the spread of porcelain berry by not buying or selling this invasive plant and by removing it.

Control/Management:

Physical Control: Vines can be cut near the ground , and repeated mowing can be effective.

Chemical Control: Treat cut vines with chemical herbicide. Follow all instructions on chemical bottle; permits may be required.

A combination of mechanical and chemical control methods are most effective; all courses of treatment should be completed **before fruiting occurs** (mid-summer) to avoid building a seed bank.

Porcelain Berry Identification:

Leaves are alternate, simple & heart-shaped with coarse teeth along margins and **vary from slightly lobed to deeply dissected**.

Example of deeply lobed/ dissected leaves.

Flowers are green to white in color and form in small clusters in mid-summer.
Fruit are small speckled berries that can range in color from yellow to a purplish-blue and have a porcelain-like sheen. (August-October).